

Slough Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

V. A. T. SPONG,

M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng) L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

For the Year 1937

including the

Annual Report of the Chief
Sanitary Inspector,

JOHN DEMPSEY, C.R.S.I., C.M.I.

SLOUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the
SLOUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report on the Sanitary circumstances and administration and the Vital Statistics of your district for the year 1937.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	6,276
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)						
mid-year 1937	...	...	...	...	...	48,300
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1937	...					13,420
Rateable Value, 31st Dec., 1937	...	...	...	...	...	£383,018
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)						£1,450

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

These have been fully described in previous reports, but it is necessary to say a few words with regard to certain important developments which have taken place during 1937, which has been a memorable year in the history of Slough. It marked the

opening of the new Council Offices, and the Slough Social Centre. During the year the population passed the figure of 50,000, and the Petition for a Charter of Incorporation was presented and the Public Inquiry held.

The Social Centre, which cost £52,000 to build and equip, was opened in the early part of the year, and was visited in April by Her Majesty Queen Mary and in December by the King and Queen. The idea of erecting a Centre for the work people of the district, where every kind of social, cultural and recreational facility could be provided, was first conceived by Mr. Noel Mobbs, Chairman of Slough Estates Ltd. This pioneer movement has attracted world-wide interest, and has proved so successful that, in the near future, considerable enlargement is to be effected by the provision of an additional block and Sports Stadium at a cost of £21,000, towards which the National Fitness Council has promised £15,000.

The Centre at present consists of 3 blocks with a frontage of 600 feet. The Centre Block comprises a Great Hall, seating 1,000 people, with stage and dance floor. On either side are blocks for the Junior and Senior sections, containing Lounges and Canteens, Gymnasia, Rooms for Table Tennis, Badminton, Billiards, Darts, etc., Library, Reading and Writing Rooms, Rooms where classes are held in Handicrafts, Shorthand and Typewriting, Health and Beauty and Keep-fit Classes, Music, Art, etc., etc. In addition, there is a splendid swimming pool, one side of which can be fully opened to a "lido" for sunbathing in the summer time, whilst during the winter it can be completely enclosed and heated, and artificial sunlight provided by Hanovia Quartz Lamps.

Another outstanding event of the year was the opening in October of the first Nursery School in Bucks by Lady Astor. The School provides accommodation for 80 Toddlers, and has been built and equipped by the Bucks County Education Committee, at a cost of £5,000, on a plot of land given to the County Council in the grounds of the Social Centre.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

TOTAL	872	Male	455	Female	417
Legitimate	828	,,	436	,,	392
Illegitimate	44	,,	19	,,	25
Birth rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	18.05
National rate	..	,,	...	...	14.9

Still Births.

TOTAL	33	Male	19	Female	14
Legitimate	31	,,	19	,,	12
Illegitimate	2	,,	0	,,	2
Still-birth rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	0.68
National rate	..	,,	...	...	0.60
Still-birth rate per 1000 total Births	...	...	...	...	36.46

Deaths.

TOTAL	441	Male	230	Female	211
Death rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	9.13
National rate	..	,,	...	...	12.4
Death rate corrected for age and sex distribution	...	...	...	...	9.8

Number of women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth—

(a) From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—
(b) From other causes	...	...	...	...	2

Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1000 Live Births—

(a) From Sepsis	...	—	National rate	0.97
(b) From other causes	2.29	...	National rate	2.26
(c) TOTAL	...	2.29	National rate	3.23

Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1000 total Births
(i.e. Live and Still Births)—

(a) From Sepsis	...	—	National rate	0.94
(b) From other causes	2.21	...	National rate	2.17
(c) TOTAL	...	2.21	National rate	3.11

Deaths of Infants under one year of age—

TOTAL	36	Male	28	Female	8
Legitimate	32	,,	25	,,	7
Illegitimate	4	,,	3	,,	1

Death rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1000 Live Births	...	...	...	41.28
National rate	,,	,,	...	58.0
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Births	...	...	...	38.65
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	90.91

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—

TOTAL 2 Male 1 Female 1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—

TOTAL nil. Male nil. Female nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2)—

TOTAL 3 Male 3 Female nil.

Causes of Death.

			Male	Female
	ALL CAUSES	230	211	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	—
2	Measles	...	1	1
3	Scarlet fever	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	—	—
6	Influenza	...	8	5
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	3	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	13	20
10	Other tuberculosis diseases	...	1	—
11	Syphilis	...	—	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	—	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	24	41
14	Diabetes	...	1	—
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	8	11
16	Heart disease	...	45	38
17	Aneurysm	...	1	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	9	10
19	Bronchitis	...	11	7
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	23	15
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	4	2
22	Peptic ulcer	...	4	4
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	3	—
24	Appendicitis	...	3	—
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	1	1
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	—	2
27	Other digestive diseases	...	7	6
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	3	3
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	...	—	2
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	18	5
32	Senility	...	3	6
33	Suicide	...	3	2
34	Other violence	...	17	7
35	Other defined diseases	...	15	19
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	—	3

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(1) Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health : V. A. T. Spong, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), also Medical Officer of Health for Eton Urban and Eton Rural Districts; Assistant County Medical Officer, Bucks County Council; Medical Superintendent, Eton Joint Isolation Hospital. Whole time.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health : F. M. Day, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Lond.), D.T.M., also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Eton Urban and Eton Rural Districts; Assistant County Medical Officer, Bucks County Council; Deputy Medical Officer, Eton Joint Isolation Hospital. Whole time.

(b) OTHERS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : J. Dempsey, C.R.S.I., C.M.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors : E. G. Wingate, C.R.S.I., C.M.I.; J. A. Quigg, C.R.S.I., C.M.I.

Clerk : R. L. Barker.

(2) Nursing in the Home.

Apart from the appointment of an additional County Health Visitor for the South Bucks Area and for duties in connection with the new Nursery School, and the extension of the Slough Nursing Association Service to the Cippenham Area, where a Nurse has been provided for General Nursing and Midwifery, no changes have been made during the year as regards arrangements for home nursing. For particulars see Report for 1933.

(3) Laboratory Facilities.

All Laboratory Work is carried out by the Clinical Research Association, of which the Council is a member.

During the year the following specimens were examined :—

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
(a)	For the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli	8	103	111
(b)	For the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in sputum	18	85	103
(c)	For the Widal reaction for the Enteric fevers	0	3	3
(d)	For the presence of Meningo-cocci	0	8	8
(e)	For the presence of the Bacillus of Vincent's Angina ...	1	1	2

	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
(f) For the presence of Streptococci	4	8	12
(g) For the presence of Dysentery Baeilli in faeces	2	4	6
(h) For the presence of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Bacilli in urine or faeces	0	6	6

(4) Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

1. Sections not repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936, of:—

- (a) Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- (b) Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part III.
- (c) Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., IV., VIII. and X.
- (d) Public Health Act, 1925.

2. Private Streets Works Acts.

3. Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

BYE-LAWS :

- Common Lodging Houses.
- Fouling of Footways by Dogs.
- Hoardings and Similar Structures.
- Omnibuses and Hackney Carriages.
- Pleasure Grounds.
- Slaughter-houses.
- Tents and Vans.

(5) Hospital Services.

(i) VOLUNTARY :

King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor.

Of the 200 beds at Windsor Hospital, about 50 are used by patients from Slough. Owing to the rapid growth of the district, it has been generally recognised for some time past that further hospital facilities are required. After close and careful consideration by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the King Edward VII. Hospital, the County Voluntary Hospitals Consultative Committee, the Bucks County Council, and the Slough Urban District Council, it has been decided to launch an appeal for the enlargement of Windsor Hospital and the establishment of a branch hospital in Slough.

(ii) PUBLIC :

(a) THE SLOUGH INSTITUTION, in which 140 beds are available for the sick and infirm from the Urban Districts of Slough and Eton and the Rural District of Eton.

(b) ETON JOINT HOSPITAL for Infectious Diseases, both notifiable and non-notifiable, which require treatment in hospital.

(c) THE SAUNDERTON SANATORIUM, near Princes Risborough, for cases of Small Pox.

(d) FOR MATERNITY CASES.

Apart from the facilities afforded by private nursing homes, the maternity beds available in the district are :

1. Six beds at the Slough Maternity Home, where there is a single ward of four beds, two private single-bedded rooms, and an isolation room for septic cases.

During the year, 207 cases—147 from Slough—were admitted to the Slough Maternity Home, but the accommodation is proving quite inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demand. During the year, not less than 56 cases had to be refused.

2. At the Public Assistance Institution, two single bedded rooms are reserved for Maternity cases, but if more beds are needed, side wards adjoining the general wards are used. During the year, 37 full term cases were admitted to the Institution and 31 miscarriages.

As the population of Slough alone now exceeds 50,000, and the birth rate is three per 1000 above the National rate, it is evident that the provision of further Maternity accommodation is an urgent necessity.

(6) Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

By agreement with the Eton Joint Hospital Board, Slough has the use of the Motor Ambulance, which is stationed at the Eton Joint Isolation Hospital.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND MATERNITY CASES.

Ambulance work is excellently carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who have three motor ambulances available for cases of sickness or accident. With the exception of a salaried ambulance driver, all are voluntary workers.

(7) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS are held weekly at :

1. The Health Centre, Burlington Avenue, on Thursdays at 2.30, the Medical Officer attending on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
2. The Social Centre, Farnham Road, on Mondays at 2.30, the Medical Officer attending on the 1st, 3rd and 4th Mondays. A Toddlers' Clinic is also held on the 2nd Thursday in each month at 10 a.m.
3. The "Red Lion," Langley, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. The Medical Officer attending on the 1st Wednesday.
4. The Central Hall, Cippenham, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays, the Medical Officer attending on the 2nd Friday. This Centre was opened in 1937.

The number of mothers and children attending the Burlington Avenue and Social Centre Clinics during the year amounted to 8579 and 9644 respectively.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC is held at the Health Centre, Burlington Avenue, on the last Monday in each month at 6.30 p.m., and attended by me as Medical Officer, in addition to the Matron of the Home and the Nurses presenting cases.

During the year 137 expectant mothers attended the Centre.

(b) SCHOOL CLINICS.

Minor Ailment, Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics are held weekly at the Health Centre.

The minor ailment clinic is conducted by the district nurses. The ophthalmic work is carried out by Dr. C. L. Vey, part time Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Bucks County Council, and dental treatment by a whole time Dental Surgeon.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held by Dr. L. T. Burra (County Tuberculosis Officer), on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at the Dispensary in Alpha Street, Slough.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) WATER SUPPLY.

Apart from extension of mains, there is no change to report in the water supplies which are satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The greater part of the district is supplied by the Slough U.D.C. Waterworks from deep wells at Datchet. The water is drawn from two deep boreholes in a meadow south of Pococks Lane. The boreholes have diameters of 36 ins. and 30 ins., and a total depth of about 225 ft., the lower 165 ft. being in chalk from which strata the water is drawn. The strata above the chalk consists of ballast and clay in layers. The borings are lined with steel tubes through the ballast and clay and well into the chalk to prevent any possible contamination by surface water.

PUMPING STATION.

The pumping station is located at the boreholes and houses at present five pumps, so arranged as to be able to pump water to the low level reservoir at Stoke Green which has a capacity of one and a quarter million gallons, or the high level reservoir at Hedgerley with a capacity of threequarters million gallons.

PUMPING MAINS.

The pumping mains from the pumping station to the services are connected to the supply mains so that water can be supplied either direct from the pumps or from the reservoirs. The distributing mains are mainly of cast iron varying from 3 ins. to 12 ins. in diameter.

The Trading Estate has its own supply. The water is derived from the lower greensand by three boreholes, which are lined to no less a depth than approximately 1100 feet into the sandstone. No better or purer supply, from the hygienic standpoint, could possibly be obtained in this country, since the depth from which the water is procured, and the distance from the wells of the greensand outcrop, ensures the most perfect filtration and excludes the possibility of pollution as far as is humanly possible.

The western end of the district is supplied by the Burnham, Hitcham and Dorney Waterworks Co., from deep wells to the north of the village of Burnham. The main source of the Company's water is the chalk underlying the Reading Beds which consist of gravel, clay, loam and sand, some 70 ft. thick, from a surface level of 180 ft. above sea level. The standing water level varies according to the time of year, but it may be taken to average 120 ft. below ground level, that is about 60 ft. above sea level. Four boreholes varying from 300 ft. to 500 ft. deep are sunk into

the chalk from which the water is extracted. These bores are all connected by headings to a central shaft 6 ft. in diameter and 200 ft. deep. The bores and shaft are all lined with steel tubes passing right through the Reading beds and down into the chalk, thus effectively excluding surface water and water from the Reading beds.

The following are the principal Works :

THE PUMPING STATION. Situated about 100 yards north of Gore Road near the middle of Burnham. The floor level is 180 ft. above mean sea level.

DROPMORE RESERVOIR. A totally enclosed reinforced concrete structure with a capacity of about 1,700,000 gallons.

LITTLEWORTH RESERVOIR. An old brick structure with a capacity of 220,000 gallons.

THE YEW TREE WATER TOWER. A reinforced concrete tower supporting a totally enclosed concrete tank with a capacity of 70,000 gallons.

THE DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM consisting of cast iron pipes varying from 12 ins. to 3 ins. in diameter.

Bacteriological examinations by the Counties Public Health Laboratories are made monthly of all three supplies.

The following are the latest reports :

No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Slough U.D.C. Supply.	Slough Estates Ltd. Supply.	Burnham Water- works Co. Supply.
On Agar in 3 days at 20° C. ...	5	4	5
On Agar in 1 day at 37° C. ...	1	3	1
On Agar in 2 days at 37° C. ...	3	4	1
Bacillus Coli ...	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii ...	"	"	"

The reports state that "The waters are of a high standard of purity and are pure and wholesome, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes and public supply."

Swimming Pools.

There are three swimming pools in the district :

1. An open air pool in the Montem Pleasure Ground, which was provided by the Council in 1934.

There is a continuous flow of spring water through the pool and Chloramine is added to the water before it enters the pool in such quantity as to ensure a concentration of Chlorine of from 0.3 to 0.5 parts per million in the pool itself, in order to overcome any pollution of the water from the persons of the bathers. The

Chlorine concentration is estimated at least three times daily by the Ortho-Tolidene colour reaction.

2. A privately owned open air pool at the Baylis Court Hotel. Purification of the water is effected by continuous filtration and Chlorination by means of a Rieks, Sutcliffe & Bowden "Superwash" plant.

The chlorine concentration in the pool is controlled by frequent testing by the Ortho-Tolidene method.

3. A covered pool at the Social Centre, which was opened during the year. The water is heated and sterilised by a Paterson Filtration and Chlorination plant. Sun-ray equipment is fitted for Winter Sun-bathing, and in the Summer the whole of one side can be opened by means of folding doors giving access to a Lido for open air Sun-bathing.

The following are the reports of the Clinical Research Association :

(1) QUANTITATIVE.	Montem Pool Sample taken 28.7.37.	Baylis Pool. Sample taken 27.6.37.	Social Centre Pool. Sample taken 13.6.37.
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on Gelatine plates incubated at 20° C. for 3 days, is found to be ...	72 per c.c.	9,600 per c.c.	314 per c.c.
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on Agar plates incubated at 37.5° C. for 2 days, is found to be ...	5 per c.c.	52 per c.c.	220 per c.c.
(2) QUALITATIVE.			
B. Coli	not found in 100 c.c.	not found in 100 c.c.	present in 100 c.c. (not found in less)
Streptococci ...	not found in 30 c.c.	not found in 30 c.c.	not found in 30 c.c.
	There are no excremental organisms found in the sample and the water has fairly low bacterial content. It is quite satisfactory for bathing as judged from a bacteriological point of view.	Although the bacterial counts are a little on the high side, live excremental organisms are absent and have apparently been destroyed by the treatment in use. This is far more important than the count of bacteria and the water may be regarded as fit for bathing.	A few excremental organisms are present but they are not numerous and the water may be regarded as safe for bathing purposes.

(2) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) Number of Council houses infested	...	60
Number of other houses infested	...	102
Total number of houses infested	...	162
Number of houses disinfested with liquid insecticide	...	71
Number of houses disinfested with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas	...	91
Total number of houses disinfested	...	162

(2) METHODS OF DISINFESTATION.

The majority are sprayed on two or three occasions with insecticide, the bedding being removed for steam disinfestation. Some cases are fumigated by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas.

(3) In order to ensure that there is no infestation, a careful inspection is made of the belongings and bedding of all tenants before they move into Council Houses.

(4) The process of disinfestation is carried out by the staff of the Local Authority, with the exception of fumigations by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, which are done by a Contractor.

In eighty-nine of the above cases, disinfestation was carried out with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas by Contractors employed by the owners or agents of the properties in question independent of the Local Authority.

In some cases where infestation in private houses was not severe, insecticide and a spray were supplied to owners who carried out the work themselves.

(3) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

An outfall sewer through the Convent grounds to Uxbridge Road, and a new pumping station south of "Hurworth," have been completed during the year, and sewage from this district is now being lifted into the London Road sewer and discharged on to Langley Sewage Farm.

Good progress has been made with the new Sewage Disposal Works at Cippenham which are expected to be completed before the end of 1938.

New sewers have been laid in London Road and Sutton Lane, draining into the Rural Council's sewers at Colnbrook.

A main sewer has been constructed for the drainage of building estates on the south side of London Road, east of "Hurworth," and a number of sewers have been laid by private owners in the course of developing estates in the district.

The provision of main outfalls for surface water drainage has been under consideration by the Council, and a new outfall for land south of the railway at Salt Hill has been laid opposite the Trading Estate into a watercourse south of Cippenham Lane, and another outfall has been provided to drain an area adjoining London Road and Langley Road in a southerly direction to the watercourse on Riding Court Farm near Ditton Park.

Plans have been prepared for further Storm Water Outfalls to drain areas east and west of Farnham Road, and an area of land, including St. Andrew's Estate, near Huntercombe cross roads.

(4) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation generally consists of the water carriage system, with the exception of 21 pail closets, 8 privy middens and 3 earth closets.

Of the 21 pail closets, 11 will shortly be connected to the sewer; the remainder are situated in Cippenham and Langley in isolated positions with no sewer available.

The 11 privies and earth closets are at cottages which are to be demolished under Demolition Orders.

Cesspools are emptied by the Surveyor's Department monthly, except in cases where two or more houses drain into one common cesspool, and these are emptied when required, but only where the sewer is not available. The work of connecting up to the main sewer, and the abolition of cesspools, is proceeding satisfactorily.

During the past year the undermentioned cesspools have been abolished and main drainage provided :

Number of cesspools abolished :

Burnham and Cippenham	47	which drained	48	houses.	
Chalvey and Langley	...	18	which drained	19	houses.
		—		—	
TOTAL	65	cesspools.	67	houses.	
		—	—	—	

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

A weekly collection of house refuse is still maintained, and four fifteen cubic yard freighters with movable floors and rear loading are employed in this work.

During the year the last of the ten yard vehicles with side loading and shutters was replaced by the fifteen yard rear loading freighter, and experience has shown that this latter type of vehicle is more satisfactory than the side loading machines, being safer for the loader and having a larger capacity. The number of journeys to the tip is reduced from four to three per day.

There are approximately 15,550 houses, shops and factories on the refuse book for the purpose of collection, an increase of 1,350 over the preceding year.

A charge is made for the removal of trade refuse where it exceeds the normal amount of one bin, which is not charged for. The revenue derived from this source compared with the preceding year is as follows:

	1936.	1937.
Trade refuse revenue ...	£217 1s. 0d.	£490 1s. 11d.

The salvaging of metals, bottles, etc., is let out on contract at the rate of £260 per annum, the contractors providing their own labour and haulage. Past experience has shown that as far as Slough is concerned, this is the most satisfactory arrangement. Under the old system, market fluctuations often caused large accumulations of salvage at the tips and destructor, whereas under the present arrangement the materials are regularly removed.

	1936.		1937.
Revenue from Scrap Metal, etc. ...	£ 29 18 11	1 Month's Contract @ £100 per annum ...	£ 8 6 8
Commission to Collectors ...	14 19 5	11 Months' Contract @ £208 per annum ...	190 3 4
	<hr/>		<hr/>
9 Months' Contract @ £100 per annum	72 0 0		
Balance to Council	£89 19 6		£198 10 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Arrangements are now in force for tradesmen to remove their own refuse to the tips and a charge of 2/- per ton is made. The revenue from this source for the first year totalled £34 17s. 6d.

Particulars of refuse collection for this and the preceding year are given below.

	1936.	1937.
Number of calls	704,717	776,092
Tons removed	10,241	12,021
Cost per house per week	1·107 pence.	1·158 pence.
Cost per ton	6·35 shillings.	6·23 shillings.
Cost per 1000 houses per annum ...	£240 0s. 6d.	£250 18s. 5d.
Cost per 1000 population per annum	£73 13s. 11d.	£75 10s. 9d.
Total Cost	£3,252 18s. 1d.	£3,745 4s. 0d.
Weight per 1000 population per day	12 ewts. 80 lbs.	13 ewts. 71 lbs.
Tons disposed by tipping	6,079	8,064
Tons disposed by burning	4,162	3,957

During the year 239 new dustbins were provided in response to notices served by this department.

It is to be regretted that in each of these reports I have to complain that the public in general fail to exercise discretion in the use of their dustbins. Owners of property complain, and quite justly, that the practice of burning refuse in the dustbins still continues, thereby causing rapid deterioration and reducing the normal life of the dustbins very considerably. The practice of depositing wet refuse in the bins and leaving the lids off in wet weather is still prevalent, thus making the complete emptying of the dustbins difficult, and in warm weather giving rise to offensive odours, and in many cases necessitating the banging of bins on the ledges of the vans, causing considerable damage and indentation of the dustbins. The major portion of house and trade refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, and this is being carried out on the Upton Court land belonging to the Council. This land is low lying and is being levelled up where there is sufficient depth to enable tipping to be carried out satisfactorily. It has been found necessary to culvert the open ditch running between the two meadows in order to prevent ultimate pollution of the ditch which discharges into the river Thames. It is expected that the erection of the new Refuse Destructor, which is to be commenced shortly, when installed and operating, will confine controlled tipping to trade refuse only.

During the year the refuse was disposed of as follows :

Pumping Station, Incineration	3,957 tons.
Hurworth Road Tip	8,064 tons.
<hr/>	
	12,021 tons.

Waste Paper Salvage.

The Council has contracted with the Paper Mills for the purchase of this commodity at the following prices: Baled newspaper 32/6 per ton, cardboard and mixed paper 30/- per ton.

Paper collected	1936.	1937.
and baled ...	$156\frac{1}{4}$ tons.	200 tons 6 cwts.
Revenue ...	£210 6s. 3d.	£318 8s. 4d.
Expenditure ...	£121 18s. 4d.	£177 5s. 10d.
 BALANCE	 £88 7s. 11d.	 £141 2s. 6d.

There is still a tremendous amount of clean paper and cardboard in the dustbins and if all householders would only trouble to keep this separate and place same by the side of their dustbins, our paper collection could easily be doubled. I would appeal for the co-operation of every ratepayer in this respect, at the same time emphasising the point that the revenue from the sale of all baled paper and cardboard is returned to the ratepayers.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tables show:

- (a) The nature and number of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The sanitary defects found and dealt with.
- (c) The nature and number of defects dealt with upon service of notice upon owner or occupier.
- (d) The number of notices served.

(a) Summary of Inspections.

Dwelling-houses inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	1059
Housing and Town Planning Acts ...	...	...	...	274
Visits re Infectious Disease cases ...	...	...	...	183
Factories and Workshops ...	...	...	...	102
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	49
Slaughter-houses ...	...	...	...	1057
Meat and Food Shops ...	...	...	...	76
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	84
Re-inspections and visits to works in progress ...	...	...	...	1951
Refuse Removal ...	...	...	...	111
Entertainment Houses ...	...	...	...	1
Tips ...	...	...	...	296
Petroleum Acts ...	...	...	...	28
Rats and Mice Destruction Order ...	...	...	...	27
Drains Tested ...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	169
Shops Acts ...	...	...	...	1185
 <i>Carried forward</i>				
				6664

							<i>Brought forward</i>	6664
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Housing Overcrowding Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1729	
Private Slaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
Wells, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
								8652

(b) Sanitary Defects.

In the following table the defects found and dealt with under the Housing Acts, Public Health Acts and other Enactments are summarised.

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Gutters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Defective and blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
Defective W.C.'s (pans, cisterns, structures, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	
To provide W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Defective internal walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
Defective external walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
Defective coppers, grates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	
Yards, passages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	
Defective flues and chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Water supply cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Insufficient drainage (sinks, defective waste pipes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Breach of Regulations (including Shop Hours of Closing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Defective window frames, door frames, sash cords, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	
Food stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Woodwork painting	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Stairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	
Lighting, ventilation, and temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Animals kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dangerous structure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Provide soakaways	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
								1606

(c) The following defects were remedied upon service of notice upon owner or occupier during the course of the year.

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
Gutters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
Defective and blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
Defective W.C.'s (pans, cisterns, structures, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	
W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
						<i>Carried forward</i>	266	

							<i>Brought forward</i>	266
Dirty premises	46
Defective floors	45
Defective internal walls and ceilings	76
Defective external walls	62
Defective coppers, grates, etc.	52
Dampness	92
Overcrowding	6
Dustbins provided	239
Yards, passages, etc.	96
Defective flues and chimneys	32
Offensive accumulations	8
Insufficient drainage (sinks, waste pipes, etc.)	60
Defective sash cords, window frames, doors, etc.	78
Food stores	56
Water supply provided	11
Woodwork painting	58
Stairs, etc.	51
Lighting, ventilation, temperature	18
Verminous premises	6
Breaches of Regulations complied with	46
								1404

(d) Letters and Notices sent out.

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590
Secondary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Statutory Notices under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Preliminary Notices, Sec. 9, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Statutory Notices, Sec. 9, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
							<i>Total</i>	904

(iv) SHOPS ACT, 1934.

This Act has now been in operation for over three years, and deals with the health and comfort of shop assistants. The Council being the Authority under the Act for Hours of Closing, etc., obviates duplication of inspection. The shops generally conform with the Act, and this applies to the many new premises erected since the passing of the Act.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Fifteen smoke observations of half-hour periods have been taken during the year in connection with the various factories in the district, and the emission of smoke in each instance is shown below.

- 6 cases 10 minutes dense smoke emitted in half-hour period.
- 2 cases 20 minutes dense smoke emitted in half-hour period.
- 1 case 25 minutes dense smoke emitted in half-hour period.

Four warning letters have been sent to the offenders in question, and interviews with managers took place on six occasions. There has been a considerable improvement in respect of smoke emission as a result of this action.

(vi) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Five complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories have received attention. These were in respect of:

- 1 Factory not provided with suitable means of escape in case of fire.
- 1 Factory with insufficient sanitary accommodation.
- 1 Workshop with no sanitary convenience for male employees.
- 1 Workshop with no intervening space between the sanitary convenience for female employees and the workroom.
- 1 Factory with sanitary convenience in a dirty condition.

Eleven certificates were granted in respect of provision of means of escape in case of fire. One hundred and two inspections of these premises were made and two causes for complaint were found, *viz.*:

- 1 No provision of suitable means of escape in case of fire.
- 1 Defective roof causing dampness in workshop.

These defects were all remedied upon the serving of the requisite notices upon the responsible persons.

(vii) BAKEHOUSES.

There are four factory and fifteen retail bakehouses on the register and these premises are inspected regularly.

The cleansing of same is carried out every April and October and a reminder is sent to each occupier a week or two in advance of the periods with satisfactory results.

Forty-nine inspections of these premises were made during the year.

(viii) PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATED ACT, 1928.

During the year 110 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium, entailing the storage of 377,960 gallons of petroleum and 4,496 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

The following table shows the comparative figures for 1936 and 1937.

		1936.	1937.
No. of Petroleum Licences	...	96	101
No. of Carbide Licences	...	9	9
Amount of Petrol stored	...	336,200 gallons.	377,960 gallons.
Amount of Carbide stored	...	3,476 lbs.	4,496 lbs.
Total Receipts	...	£86 10s. 0d.	£90 0s. 0d.

(ix) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

Arising out of a complaint, two samples of Rag Flock were taken from a firm of upholsterers and submitted for analysis and both were reported as being satisfactory and in conformity with the Acts.

(5) SCHOOLS.

During the year two new Elementary Schools have been opened—an Infants' School, which includes a nursery department, at Cippenham, and at Manor Park a building of semi-permanent construction for Juniors, adjacent to which is being erected a fine permanent School for Senior Boys.

A Nursery School with accommodation for 80 children, and one of the finest in the country, has been opened on a site adjoining the Social Centre.

There are now two Secondary and 16 Elementary Schools in the district. The majority are of recent design and construction, the ventilation, lighting and heating being satisfactory. The Sanitary arrangements are of the modern type and adequate, except that, in certain of the older schools, they are not quite up to present day requirements. The water supplies are from one or other of the three main supplies to the district.

SECTION D.

Housing.

During the year, 454 Council Houses and 40 Cottages for aged persons were erected, which brings the total to 2,031. Included in this figure are 52 Cottages for aged persons; 16 at Chalvey, 12 each at Salt Hill and Cippenham, 8 at Langley and 4 at Montague Road. 769 Houses were built by private enterprise during the year and a further 565 are in course of erection.

The Council are also negotiating for the acquisition of further land for housing sites, consisting of 26 acres on the Baylis Court Estate, 38 acres at Cippenham, and 22 acres in Stoke Poges Lane.

The Council continues to encourage and assist private ownership by advancees under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. From October, 1935, to December, 1937, some £70,000 has been advanced in respect of 130 houses.

Housing Estates which have been or are being laid out during 1937.

Adelphi Gardens (Flats)	54
Charter Road, Cippenham	20
Cippenham Close, off Cippenham Lane	46
Harrison's Estate, off London Road	74
Parkland Estate, off London Road	68
Montrose Avenue Estate (Flats)	32
Baylis Court Estate West	91
Lilleys Nursery Estate, Cippenham	100

In addition to the above, layouts have also been approved during the year for the Castle View Estate, the Langley Dell Estate and the Hurworth Estate, London Road, and one for 52 Flats off Woodland Avenue.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1937.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

- (a) By Private enterprise ... 769 (including 137 flats)
- (b) Council Housing Scheme ... 454
- (c) Council Aged Persons Cottages ... 40

OVERCROWDING.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwelling overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	98
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	106
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	796
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	38
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	138
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	859

The figures below show the large amount of work carried out by the department in housing inspections throughout the year.

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection:

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	1059
	(a) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1955
(2)	Number of houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1930	...	...	...	...	...	79
	(a) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1134
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	20
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	148

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of Local Authorities or their Officers	192
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	...					0

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied						
						22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	...					7

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made						
	...	...	...	...		6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders						
	...	...	...	...		9

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made						
	...	...	...	...		1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit						
	...	...	...	...		0

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year there were 8 Wholesale Producers and 47 Retail Purveyors of Milk on the register.

84 Inspections were carried out at these premises.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the following licences were issued:

Five Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

One Pasteuriser's licensee.

One Dealer's licence to sell Pasteurised Milk.

Three Supplementary licencees to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

One Supplementary licence to sell Pasteurised Milk.

During the year eight samples of Designated Milk were submitted for analysis, all of which were satisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

During the past year 1,147 inspections have been made of slaughter-houses, food shops, and markets, and 30 visits in connection with private slaughtering. 62 tons 13 cwts. 108 lbs. of meat and food were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. These figures show an increase over the preceding year, and it is pleasing to report that it was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings in any single case, all the meat and food being surrendered upon the Inspectors' suggestion.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, which the Council adopted, the mechanical stunner is in general use in the various slaughter-houses in the district. Unfortunately, this Act does not apply to the slaughter of animals on private premises, where the old method of slaughter without stunning is still carried on. Under this Act, all slaughtermen must be licensed and licences have been granted to 23 slaughtermen in the district.

There are 9 private slaughter-houses in the district, five of which are licensed and four registered. These are regularly inspected as far as possible during or immediately after the slaughtering, and the butchers, generally speaking, work in co-operation with the Department and notify the Inspector in the event of any abnormal conditions in the animals slaughtered.

Meat Regulations, 1924.

I am pleased to say that the above regulations are, generally speaking, rigidly observed by all concerned in the district.

Particulars of animals inspected and food condemned during the year.

Animals inspected after slaughter in slaughter-houses :

Oxen	...	...	...	...	361
Cows	...	...	...	...	5
Calves	...	...	...	...	249
Sheep	...	...	...	...	2017
Pigs	...	...	...	...	11877
				Total	14509

Animals inspected after Private Slaughter:

		30
	Grand Total	14539

MEAT CONDEMNED.

	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Affected with.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
627	Pigs heads	...	9146
21	Pigs heads	...	294
1	Pigs head and part forequarters	Tuberculosis	48
5	Pigs heads and plucks	Tuberculosis	69
6	Pigs heads, plucks, mesenteries, etc.	Tuberculosis	150
1	Pigs head, lungs, and bowels	Tuberculosis	60
7	Pigs carcases and organs	General sed Tuberculosis	1200
2	Pigs carcases and organs	Septicæmia	470
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Acute Swine Erysipelas	90
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Septic Metritis	180
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Uremia	150
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Pyrexia	50
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Miliary Tuberculosis	160
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Moribund	70
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Peritonitis and Jaundice	300
4	Pigs carcases and organs	Fevered	175
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Swine Fever	112
1	Pigs carcase and organs	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	180
4	Pigs carcases	Peritonitis and Dropsical	504
3	Pigs carcases	Emaciated and Dropsical	168
1	Pigs carcase	Decomposition	80
1	Pigs carcase	Abscesses and	
		Tuberculosis	140
	Side of pigs carcase	Tuberculosis	120
66	Pigs plucks	Tuberculos's	504½

Carried forward 14420½

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Affected with.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
	<i>Brought forward</i> 14420½	
139 Pigs plucks	Cirrhosis, Inflammation, etc.	1096
6 Pigs plucks	Hydatids	48
2 Pigs plucks	Cystic	16
1 Pigs pluck	Hepatitis and Pleurisy	8
1 Pigs pluck	Pericarditis and Pleurisy	6
1 Pigs pluck, mesentery, etc.	Inflamed	12
2 Pigs plucks, mesenteries, etc.	Tuberculosis	28
2 Pigs plucks and spleens	Tuberculosis	17
36 Pigs mesenteries	Tuberculosis	43
1 Pigs mesentery, spleen, and flay	Tuberculosis	6
2 Pigs spleens	Inflammation	2
3 Pigs flays	Abscesses	10
40 Pigs livers	Cirrhosis	132
1 Pigs liver	Cystic	4
1 Pigs liver	Abscess	2
1 Pigs liver	Hydatids	3
1 Pigs liver	Tuberculosis	3
1 Pigs liver	Angiomatosis	3
2 Pigs livers	Parasitic	6
12 Pigs kidneys	Cystic	5
2 Pigs lungs	Tuberculosis	3
1 Pigs lungs	Pleurisy and Pericarditis	4
3 Pigs lungs and hearts	Inflammation	6
1 Pigs heart	Pericarditis	1
14 Pigs forequarters	Tuberculosis	230
1 Pigs forequarters	Injury	20
1 Pigs forequarters and loin	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	40
1 Pigs hindquarters	Abscess	40
1 Pigs hindquarters	Bruised and Oedematous	32
5 Pigs hindquarters	Tuberculosis	182
Part pigs hindquarters	Injury	10
Part pigs leg	Injury	3
2 Pigs collar-pieces	Tuberculosis	6
1 Pigs collar-piece	Abscess	6
1 Pigs belly-pieces	Mastitis	12
2 Pigs foreshanks	Injury	6
3 Pigs shanks	Abscesses	12
1 Pigs flank	Abscess	3
1 Pigs ribs	Pleurisy	5
9 Pigs shoulder-pieces	Tuberculosis	48
1 Pigs foot	Abscess	2
1 Pigs udder	Mammitis	3
1 Pigs udder	Abscess	4
2 Beasts carcases and organs	Generalised Tuberculosis	1280
12 Beasts heads	Tuberculosis	325
1 Beasts head	Abscess	26
1 Beasts head	Actinomycosis	20
1 Beasts head	Tumour	15
1 Beasts head, liver and lungs	Tuberculosis	75
1 Beasts head, liver, lungs and mesentery	Tuberculosis	50
10 Beasts livers	Cirrhosis, etc.	86

Carried forward 18425½

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Affected with.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i> 18425½
5 Beasts livers	Tubercolosis	56
1 Beasts liver	Abscess	12
2 Beasts livers	Cavernous Angioma	22
1 Beasts liver	Parasitic	6
Part beasts liver	Flukes	3
1 Beasts liver	Flukes	12
1 Beasts hindquarters	Fevered	200
2 Beasts hindquarters	Injury	272
6 Beasts mesenteries	Tubercolosis	83
1 Beasts forequarters and organs	Tuberculosis	150
1 Beasts rump, loin and flank	Bruised	107
2 Beasts lungs	Engorged	8
7 Beasts lungs	Tuberculosis	53
2 Beasts lungs and skirt	Tuberculosis	28
1 Beasts lungs and diaphragm	Tuberculosis	20
1 Beasts tongue	Cirrhosis	4
1 Beasts tongue	Tuberculosis	5
1 Beasts eau fat	Tuberculosis	20
2 Sheeps carcases	Emaciation	34
1 Sheeps carcase and organs	Died unbled	26
1 Sheeps liver	Hydatids	2
3 Sheeps livers	Flukes	6
8 Sheeps livers	Parasitic	11½
1 Sheeps liver, lungs and mesentery	Pentastomid	9
1 Calfs carcase and organs	Septicæmia	55
1 Calfs carcase and organs	Congenital Tuberculosis	70
1 Calfs kidney and fat	Inflammation	2
1 Calfs pluck	Tuberculosis	10
1 hindquarter of beef	Putrefaction	30
1 hindquarter of beef	Decomposition	100
Piece of rump and top beef	Bruised	84
2 Fillets pork	Bruised	8
3 Bags of meat	Decomposed	448
Canterbury lamb	Decomposed	72
Salt pork and veal	Decomposed	50
Imported beef	Decomposed	70
Foreign beef	Decomposed	138
Top piece of beef	Decomposed	88
Meat trimmings	Decomposed	28
1 Tin Corned Beef	Decomposed	6
Tinned tongues	Unsound	30
Topside, rump and flank beef	Decomposed	117
1 Forequarter smoked bacon	Decomposed	14½
Silverside, topside, and leg of beef	Bone Taint	98

FISH CONDEMNED.

4 Boxes Coal Fish	Decomposed	56
Kit Haddock	Decomposed	14
Cod Fillets	Unsound	56
2 Boxes of Whiting	Unsound	28
1 Box Coal Fish	Unsound	14
1 Kit Shrimps	Putrefaction	48
Skate	Unsound	42

Carried forward 21351½

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

Article.	Affected with.	Weight in lbs.	Brought forward	
			21351½	13½
5 Chicken	Putrefaction	...	...	...
Raspberries	Mould	...	...	1120
Yellow Plums	Unsound	...	...	3383
Potatoes	Unsound	...	...	560
2400 1 cwt. cases of Oranges	Unsound	...	...	107520
58 Cases of Oranges	Unsound	...	...	6496
			Total weight (in lbs.)	140444

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle except cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Inspected.	361	5	249	2017	11907
All diseases except Tuberculosis.	—	—	1	3	23
Whole carcase condemned.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	22	4	1	13	257
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	6.09%	80%	0.8%	0.79%	2.35%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcase condemned.	2	—	1	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	36	1	1	—	781
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	10.53%	20%	0.8%	—	6.63%

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1937.

TABLE I.

Showing cases notified in the various Age Groups, numbers admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, also notifications for years 1929-1936.

	Total all ages 1937	Number during Age periods						Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths	Total Cases notified during							
		0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & up			1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931		
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever	100	25	65	7	3	—	—	68	—	36	70	94	61	65	62	49	39
Diphtheria	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	5	—	2	26	10	6	7	37	77	56
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	14	—	5	3	—	—	—	7	—	8	3	6	2	7	5	3	1
Pneumonia	33	10	7	5	7	2	2	6	4	31	12	23	29	18	25	8	22
Erysipelas	16	1	—	3	6	4	2	5	—	9	5	13	17	15	8	7	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—

TABLE II.

Showing Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	3	2	1	1	7	5	18	24	17	22
Diphtheria	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Pneumonia	...	8	4	6	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
Erysipelas	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	3	3
Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	2	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

Showing Incidence in Wards of District.

	Burnham	Central	Chalvey	Farnham	Langley	Stoke	Upton	
Scarlet Fever	...	12	21	8	16	5	25	13
Diphtheria	...	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Pneumonia	...	3	4	1	19	2	1	3
Erysipelas	...	3	2	—	5	—	5	1
Puerperal Fever	...	3	1	1	8	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	...	7	10	4	15	1	3	6

From Table I. it will be seen there has been no undue prevalence of any of the infectious diseases.

During the first 8 months of the year the incidence of **Scarlet Fever** was exceptionally low—only 19 cases—but a wave of Scarlet Fever commenced in the middle of September, which continued through October, November and December. In the $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, 81 cases were notified; of these, 23 were in Stoke Ward, 20 in Central, 12 in Upton, 11 in Farnham, 9 in Burnham and 3 each in Chalvey and Langley. 58 were school children, 10 were adults, and 13 were children under school age. The majority were of the prevailing mild type.

Only 5 notifications of **Diphtheria** were received. One during February and 2 each in October and November. One of the cases was a "nasal carrier," the condition being discovered as the result of routine swabbing prior to the child being admitted to a Home. All were admitted to hospital.

The following table shows the incidence of **Diphtheria** and **Scarlet Fever** per 1000 population in Slough and England and Wales during the past six years, from which it will be seen that Slough is fortunate in having an exceptionally low incidence of Diphtheria and that of Scarlet Fever is also well below the National rate.

Year	DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER	
	Slough	E. & W.	Slough	E. & W.
1932	0.19	1.1	1.5	3.7
1933	0.16	1.2	1.6	3.1
1934	0.26	1.6	2.4	2.1
1935	0.60	1.6	1.7	2.9
1936	0.04	1.39	0.8	2.53
1937	0.10	1.49	2.0	2.33

Under the County Council scheme, parents, who so desire, may have their children protected from Diphtheria by Immunisation at the Welfare Centres free of charge. Three injections of T.A.F. are given at fortnightly intervals.

As regards the provision of Antitoxin, supplies are kept at the Council Offices and issued to Medical Practitioners, who can also in emergency or at night obtain it at the Slough Police Station.

Thirty-three notifications of **Pneumonia** or **Bronchopneumonia** were received. Four deaths were recorded at the ages of 20, 43, 51 and 66 years.

Two cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. One, a girl of 15, was notified in June. The disease was of the acute fulminating type, the onset being sudden with headache, fever and pain in the back and limbs. Paralysis of

the limbs rapidly followed, which progressed to paralysis of the respiratory muscles and unhappily caused the death of the child at home on the fourth day of the disease. The other case, an elementary school girl of 13, notified in August, was of the mild type, paralysis of one leg being the first sign of the attack. This case was removed to one of the London Hospitals. Although these cases occurred in the same Ward of the district, there appeared to be no connection between them.

No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations by the Medical Officer of Health.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.

Steam disinfection of bedding, etc., after the ordinary cases of infectious diseases such as Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever has been discontinued. Fumigation of the room and contents is however still done and the householder is supplied with a printed slip giving directions for a thorough ventilation and cleansing of the house.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHOWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications.				From Death Returns.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
25	10	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	8	—	—
35	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	—
45	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
55	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 up	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	20	19	3	3	6	6	0	0	13	20	1	0

Phthisis death rate 0·6 per 1000

County rate for Urban Districts 0·6 per 1000

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. A. T. SPONG,

Medical Officer of Health.

